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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP98/03327</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 4 June 1998 (04.06.98)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>97201641.4</td> <td>4 June 1997 (04.06.97)</td> <td>EP</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">(34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60/048,611</td> <td>4 June 1997 (04.06.97)</td> <td>AT et al. US</td> </tr> </table> <p>(71) Applicant (<i>for all designated States except US</i>): GIST-BROCADES N.V. [NL/NL]; Wateringseweg 1, P.O. Box 1, NL-2600 MA Delft (NL).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (<i>for US only</i>): BARENDSE, Rudolf, Carolus, Maria [NL/NL]; Van Bossestraat 9, NL-2613 CM Delft (NL). MEESTERS, Gabriel, Marinus, Henricus [NL/NL]; Hof van Saffier 9, NL-2614 TJ Delft (NL). HARZ, Hans-Peter [DE/DE]; Am Monschbusch 22, D-67373 Dubenhofen (DE).</p> <p>(74) Agent: WRIGHT, Simon, Mark; J.A. Kemp & Co., 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5LX (GB).</p>		97201641.4	4 June 1997 (04.06.97)	EP	(34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed:			60/048,611	4 June 1997 (04.06.97)	AT et al. US	<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p> <p>(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 4 March 1999 (04.03.99)</p>
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(57) Abstract											
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C11D C12N A23K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 257 996 A (SUOMEN SOKERI OY) 2 March 1988 cited in the application see abstract see page 2, line 1 - line 6 see page 2, line 55 - page 3, line 47 ---	1-10, 12-27
X	US 3 661 786 A (DESFORGES MALCOM) 9 May 1972	10, 26, 27
Y	see abstract see column 1, line 60 - column 2, line 30 see column 3, line 28 - column 4, line 6 see claims --- -/--	1-9

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Panzica, G

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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(54) Title: CARBOHYDRATE-BASED ENZYME GRANULATES (57) Abstract <p>A process for the preparation of an enzyme-containing granulate is disclosed where an aqueous enzyme-containing liquid is mixed with an edible carbohydrate-based solid carrier, such as starch, mechanically processed into granules, and subsequently dried. This enzyme granulate is suitable for the manufacture of animal feed compositions by mixing feed ingredients with the granulate, treating with steam and pelleting. The compositions show improved enzyme stability during the pelleting process.</p>		

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CARBOHYDRATE-BASED ENZYME GRANULATES

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the formulation of enzymes, preferably feed-enzymes, into carbohydrate (e.g. starch-)containing granulates, and to processes for the preparation of such enzyme-containing granulates. These (edible) granulates can then be used in animal feeds.

Background of the Invention

The use of various enzymes in animal, e.g. livestock, feed has become almost common practice. These enzymes are usually produced by culturing microorganisms in large scale fermenters operated by industrial enzyme producers. At the end of the fermentation the resulting "broth" is usually subjected to a series of filtration steps to separate the biomass (the microorganisms) from the desired enzyme (in solution). The enzyme solution is either then sold as a liquid (often after addition of various stabilizers) or processed to a dry formulation.

Enzyme liquid and dry formulations are used on a commercial scale by the feed industry. Liquid formulations may be added to the feed after pelleting in order to avoid

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heat inactivation of the enzyme(s) which would occur during the pelleting process. However the amounts of enzyme in the final feed preparations are usually very small which makes it difficult to achieve a homogenous distribution of the enzyme in the feed, and liquids are notoriously more difficult to mix evenly than dry ingredients. In addition one needs specialised (expensive) equipment to add liquids to the feed after pelleting which is not currently available at most feed mills (due to the extra cost).

10 Dry formulations of enzyme(s), on the other hand, have the disadvantage of heat-inactivation of the enzymes during pelleting. Preferred manufacturing protocols in the feed industry involve steam pelleting where the feed is subjected to steam injection(s) prior to pelleting. In the
15 subsequent pelleting step the feed is forced through a matrix or die and the resulting strips are cut into suitable pellets of variable length. The moisture content immediately before pelleting is generally between 18% and 19%. During this process temperatures may rise to 60-95°C. The combined
20 effect of high moisture content and high temperature is detrimental to most enzymes. These disadvantages are also encountered in other types of thermomechanical treatments such as extrusion and expansion.

In order to try and overcome these problems
25 EP-A-0,257,996 (Cultor Ltd) suggests that the stability of enzymes in feed processing could be increased by the preparation of an enzyme "premix" where an enzyme-containing solution is absorbed onto a grain-based carrier consisting of flour, and the premix is subsequently pelleted and dried.

However, these flour-based premixes are not suitable for gentler methods of processing (of the dough-like premix) into granulates, such as low-pressure extrusion or high shear granulation, because of the gluey character of the
5 flour-based premixes.

Various enzyme manufacturers have developed alternative formulation methods to try to improve the stability of dry enzyme products during pelleting and storage.

10 EP-A-0,569,468 (Novo Nordisk) refers to a formulation consisting of a enzyme-containing "T-granulate" that is coated with a high melting wax or fat alleged to improve resistance to pelleting conditions. The granulate is prepared by mixing a dry inorganic (e.g. sodium sulphate)
15 filler with the enzyme solution in a high shear granulator. EP-A-0,569,468 teaches that any beneficial effect of the coating with respect to pelleting stability is specific for the type of granulate coated, which in this case is based on a sodium sulphate filler. However, the absorption capacity
20 of these (sodium sulphate) fillers is much less than that of carriers such as flour, which is undesirable if one wishes to produce more concentrated enzyme-containing granulates.

In addition, the granulates have a wide particle size distribution which makes it difficult to obtain a
25 homogeneous enzyme concentration throughout. Moreover the bioavailability of the enzyme to the animal is decreased by the wax or fat coating.

WO-A-97/16076 (Novo Nordisk) also refers to the use of waxes and other water-insoluble substances in particulates

but here they are employed as a matrix material.

There is thus a need for stable formulations of enzymes that are based on a carrier that is suitable for granulation methods other than pelleting and that can have a high absorption capacity.

Description of the Invention

In a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a process for the preparation of an enzyme-containing granulate suitable for use in an animal feed, the process comprising processing an enzyme, a solid carrier comprising at least 15% (w/w) of an edible carbohydrate polymer and water in appropriate relative amounts to obtain enzyme-containing granules, and subsequently drying the granules. The enzyme-containing granulate produceable by this process (which forms the second aspect of the invention, which also covers a granulate comprising dried granules formed from an enzyme and a solid carrier which comprises at least 15% (w/w) of an edible carbohydrate polymer) seeks to solve or at least mitigates the problems encountered in the prior art.

The invention can thus provide processes for the preparation of enzyme formulations in the form of granulates that use the carbohydrate as a carrier. The carrier may be in particulate or powder form. The enzyme and water are preferably provided as an enzyme-containing (preferably aqueous) liquid, such as a solution or a slurry, which can be mixed with the solid carrier and allowed to absorb onto the

carrier. During or after the mixing, the enzyme-containing liquid and the carrier are processed into a granulate, which can then subsequently be dried. The use of the carbohydrate carrier may allow the absorption of large amounts of

5 enzyme-containing liquid (and therefore enzyme). The mixture may be used to form a plastic paste or non-elastic dough that can readily be processed into granules, for example it is extrudable. Suitably the carrier is non-fibrous which allows for easier granulation: fibrous materials can prevent

10 granulation by extrusion.

A number of prior art documents that refer to pellets containing various enzymes, but these find use as detergents, often in washing compositions. In contrast, the present application finds use in animal feeds and for that

15 reason the granulates of the invention are edible (by animals) and preferably also digestible. It will therefore not be surprising that the granulates, granules and compositions of the invention are free of soap, detergents and bleach or bleaching compounds, zeolites, binders, fillers

20 (TiO_2 , kaolin, silicates, talc etc) to name but a few.

The edible carbohydrate polymer should be chosen so that it is edible by the animal for whom the feed is intended, and preferably digestible as well. The polymer preferably comprises glucose (e.g. a glucose-containing

25 polymer), or $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n$, units. Preferably the carbohydrate polymer comprises α -D-glucopyranose units, amylose (a linear (1 \rightarrow 4) α -D-glucan polymer) and/or amylopectin (a branched D-glucan with α -D-(1 \rightarrow 4) and α -D-(1 \rightarrow 6) linkages). Starch is the preferred carbohydrate polymer. Other suitable

glucose-containing polymers that can be used instead of, or in addition to starch, include α -glucans, β -glucans, pectin (such as proto-pectin), and glycogen. Derivatives of these carbohydrate polymers, such as ethers and/or esters thereof, 5 are also contemplated although gelatinised starch is best avoided and thus may not be present. Suitably the carbohydrate polymer is water-insoluble.

In the examples described herein corn-, potato- and rice-starch is used. However, starch obtained from other 10 (e.g. plant, such as vegetable or crop) sources such as tapioca, cassava, wheat, maize, sago, rye, oat, barley, yam, sorghum, or arrowroot is equally applicable. Similarly both native or modified (e.g. dextrin) types of starch can be used in the invention. Preferably the carbohydrate (e.g. starch) 15 contains little or no protein, e.g. less than 5% (w/w), such as less than 2% (w/w) preferably less than 1% (w/w).

Regardless of the type of starch (or other carbohydrate polymer) it should be in a form that allows it to be used in an animal feed, in other words an edible or digestible form.

20 At least 15% (w/w) of the solid carrier may comprise the carbohydrate polymer (such as starch). Preferably, however, at least 30% (w/w) of the solid carrier comprises the carbohydrate, optimally at least 40% (w/w).

Advantageously the major component of the solid carrier is 25 the carbohydrate (e.g. starch), for example more than 50% (w/w), preferably at least 60% (w/w), suitably at least 70% (w/w), and optimally at least 80% (w/w). These weight percentages are based on the total weight of the non-enzymatic components in the final dry granulate.

In the process of the invention the enzyme and water may be present in the same composition before contacting the solid carrier. In this respect, one may provide an enzyme-containing aqueous liquid. This liquid may be a
5 solution or a slurry that is from, or derived from, a fermentation process. This fermentation process will usually be one in which the enzyme is produced. The fermentation process may result in a broth which contains the microorganisms (which produce the desired enzyme) and an
10 aqueous solution. This aqueous solution, once separated from the microorganisms (for example, by filtration) can be the enzyme-containing aqueous liquid used in the invention. Thus in preferred embodiments the enzyme-containing aqueous liquid is a filtrate.

15 The amount of enzyme-containing liquid (and so enzyme) that can be absorbed onto the carrier is usually limited by the amount of water that can be absorbed. For natural, granular, starch this can vary between 25 - 30% (w/w), without using elevated temperatures (that cause the
20 starch to swell). In practice the percentage of enzyme liquid to be added to the carbohydrate will often be much larger than this because the enzyme containing liquid will usually contain a significant amount of solids. The enzyme solution can contain about 25% (w/w) solids, as a result of
25 which the carbohydrate (e.g. starch) and enzyme solution can be mixed at a ratio of carbohydrate:enzyme solution of 0.5:1 to 2:1, e.g. 1.2:1 to 1.6:1, such as at a ratio of about 60% (w/w):40% (w/w), respectively. Preferably the amount of liquid added to the solid carrier is such that

(substantially) all the water in the (aqueous) liquid is absorbed by the carbohydrate present in the solid carrier.

At elevated temperatures starch and other carbohydrate polymers can absorb much larger amounts of water under swelling. For this reason the carbohydrate polymer is desirably able to absorb water (or enzyme-containing aqueous liquids). For example, corn starch can absorb up to three times its weight of water at 60°C and up to ten times at 70°C. The use of higher temperatures in order to absorb a greater amount enzyme-containing liquid is thus contemplated by the present invention, and indeed is preferable especially when dealing with thermostable enzymes. For these enzymes therefore the mixing of the solid carrier and liquid (or enzyme and water) can be conducted at elevated temperatures (e.g. above ambient temperature), such as above 30°C, preferably above 40°C and optimally above 50°C. Alternatively or in addition the liquid may be provided at this temperature.

However, in general, non-swelling conditions at lower (e.g. ambient) temperatures are preferred. This may minimise activity loss arising from instability of (heat sensitive) enzymes at higher temperatures. Suitably the temperature during the mixing of the enzyme and water is from 20 to 25°C.

The mechanical processing used in the present invention for making the mixture of the enzyme, water (e.g. an enzyme-containing liquid) and the solid carrier into granules (in other words granulating) can employ known techniques frequently used in food, feed and enzyme

formulation processes. This may comprise expansion, extrusion, spheronisation, pelleting, high shear granulation, drum granulation, fluid bed agglomeration or a combination thereof. These processes are usually characterised by an
5 input of mechanical energy, such as the drive of a screw, the rotation of a mixing mechanism, the pressure of a rolling mechanism of a pelleting apparatus, the movement of particles by a rotating bottom plate of a fluid bed agglomerator or the movement of the particles by a gas stream, or a combination
10 thereof. These processes allow the solid carrier (e.g. in the form of a powder), to be mixed with the enzyme and water, for example an enzyme-containing liquid (an aqueous solution or slurry), and so subsequently granulated.

Alternatively the solid carrier can be mixed with
15 the enzyme (e.g. in a powder form) to which water, such as a liquid (or slurry) is then added (which can act as granulating liquid).

In yet a further embodiment of the invention the granulate (e.g. an agglomerate) is formed by spraying or
20 coating the enzyme-containing liquid onto the carrier, such as in a fluid bed agglomerator. Here the resulting granules can include an agglomerate as can be produced in a fluid bed agglomerator.

Preferably the mixing of the enzyme-containing
25 liquid and the solid carrier additionally comprises kneading of the mixture. This may improve the plasticity of the mixture in order to facilitate granulation (e.g. extrusion).

If the granulate is formed by extrusion this is preferably performed at low pressure. This may offer the

advantage that the temperature of the mixture being extruded will not, or only slightly, increase. Low-pressure extrusion includes extrusion for example in a Fuji Paudal basket- or dome- extruder. Preferably extrusion does not result in the
5 temperature of the material being extruded to rise above 40°C. The extrusion may naturally produce granules (the granules may break off after passage through a die) or a cutter may be employed.

Suitably the granules will have a water content of
10 from 30 to 40%, such as from 33 to 37%. The enzyme content is preferably from 3 to 15, such as 5 to 12% (e.g. at least 50,000ppm).

The granules obtained can be subjected to rounding off (e.g. spheronisation), such as in a spheromiser, e.g. a
15 MARUMERISER™ machine and/or compaction. The granules can be spheronised prior to drying since this may reduce dust formation in the final granulate and/or may facilitate any coating of the granulate.

The granules can then be dried, such as in a fluid
20 bed drier or, in case of the fluid bed agglomeration, can be immediately dried (in the agglomerator) to obtain (solid dry) granulates. Other known methods for drying granules in the food, feed or enzyme industry can be used by the skilled person. Suitably the granulate is flowable.

25 The drying preferably takes place at a temperature of from 25 to 60°C, such as 30 to 50°C. Here the drying may last from 10 minutes to several hours, such as from 15 to 30 minutes. The length of time required will of course depend on the amount of granules to be dried, but as a guide this is

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from 1 to 2 seconds per kg of granules.

After drying the granules, the resulting granulate preferably has a water content of from 3 to 10%, such as from 5 to 9%.

5 A coating may be applied to the granulate to give additional (e.g. favoured) characteristics or properties, like low dust content, colour, protection of the enzyme from the surrounding environment, different enzyme activities in one granulate or a combination thereof. The granules can be
10 coated with a fat, wax, polymer, salt, unguent and/or ointment or a coating (e.g. liquid) containing a (second) enzyme or a combination thereof. It will be apparent that if desired several layers of (different) coatings can be applied. To apply the coating(s) onto the granulates a
15 number of known methods are available which include the use of a fluidised bed, a high shear granulator, a mixer granulator, or a Nauta-mixer.

In other embodiments additional ingredients can be incorporated into the granulate e.g. as processing aids, for
20 further improvement of the pelleting stability and/or the storage stability of the granulate. A number of such preferred additives are discussed below.

Salts may be included in the granulate, (e.g. with the solid carrier or water). Preferably (as suggested in
25 EP-A-0,758,018) inorganic salt(s) can be added, which may improve the processing and storage stability of the dry enzyme preparation. Preferred inorganic salts are water soluble. They may comprise a divalent cation, such as zinc (in particular), magnesium, and calcium. Sulphate is the

most favoured anion although other anions resulting in water solubility can be used. The salts may be added (e.g. to the mixture) in solid form. However, the salt(s) can be dissolved in the water or enzyme-containing liquid prior to
5 mixing with the solid carrier. Suitably the salt is provided at an amount that is at least 15% (w/w based on the enzyme), such as at least 30%. However, it can be as high as at least 60% or even 70% (again, w/w based on the enzyme). These amounts can apply either to the granules or to the granulate.
10 The granulate may therefore comprise less than 12% (w/w) of the salt, for example from 2.5 to 7.5%, e.g. from 4 to 6%.

If the salt is provided in the water then it can be in an amount of from 5 to 30% (w/w), such as 15 to 25%.

Further improvement of the pelleting stability may
15 be obtained by the incorporation of hydrophobic, gel-forming or slow dissolving (e.g. in water) compounds. These may be provided at from 1 to 10%, such as 2 to 8%, and preferably from 4 to 6% by weight (based on the weight of water and solid carrier ingredients). Suitable substances include
20 derivatised celluloses, such as HPMC (hydroxy-propyl-methyl-cellulose), CMC (carboxy-methyl-cellulose), HEC (hydroxy-ethyl-cellulose); polyvinyl alcohols (PVA); and/or edible oils. Edible oils, such as soy oil or canola oil, can be added (e.g. to the mixture to be granulated) as a
25 processing aid, although often it will be preferred that the granulate does not contain any hydrophobic substances (e.g. palm oil).

Preferably the granules have a relatively narrow

size distribution (e.g. they are monodisperse). This can facilitate a homogeneous distribution of the enzyme in the granules and/or the enzyme granulate in the animal feed. The process of the invention tends to produce granulates with a
5 narrow size distribution. However, if necessary, an additional step can be included in the process to further narrow the size distribution of the granules, such as screening. The size distribution of the granulate is suitably between 100 μm and 2000 μm , preferably between
10 200 μm and 1800 μm and optimally between 300 μm and 1600 μm . The granules may be of irregular (but preferably regular) shape, for example approximately spherical.

The water or enzyme-containing liquid may comprise one or more enzyme(s) and are usually of microbial origin,
15 e.g. obtained from a microbial fermentation. Usually the enzyme will be in an active form (for example it may have catalytic or physiological activity). Preferably the liquid is in a concentrated form, such as an ultra-filtrate (UF), which may allow the production of a granulate with a desired
20 activity level.

Suitable enzyme(s) are those to be included in animal feed which includes pet food. The function of these enzymes is often to improve the feed conversion rate, e.g. by reducing the viscosity or by reducing the anti-nutritional
25 effect of certain feed compounds. Feed enzymes (such as phytase) can also be used, such as to reduce the amount of compounds which are harmful to the environment in the manure. Preferred enzymes for these purposes are: phosphatases, such as phytases (both 3-phytases and 6-phytases) and/or acid

phosphatases; carbohydrases, such as amylolytic enzymes and plant cell wall degrading enzymes of which include cellulases such as β -glucanases, hemicelluloses such as xylanases, or galactanases; peptidases, galactosidases, pectinases, 5 esterases; proteases, preferably with a neutral and/or acidic pH optimum; and lipases, preferably phospholipases such as the mammalian pancreatic phospholipases A2.

Preferably, the enzyme does not include starch degrading enzymes (for example amylases). In some 10 embodiments proteases may be excluded as these may cause harm if ingested.

If the enzyme is a phosphatase, such as a phytase, then preferably the final granulate will have an activity of from 5,000 to 10,000 such as from 6,000 to 8,000, FTU/g. If 15 the enzyme is a plant cell wall degrading enzyme, for example a cellulase, and in particular a hemicellulose such as xylanase, then the final granulate may have an activity of the enzyme ranging from 3,000 to 100,000, preferably 5,000 to 80,000, and optimally 8,000 to 70,000, EXU/g. If the enzyme 20 is a cellulase, such as β -glucanase, then the final granulate can have an enzyme activity of from 500 to 15,000, preferably from 1,000 to 10,000, and optimally from 1,500 to 7,000, BGU/g.

The granules may comprise from 5 to 20, e.g. from 7 25 to 15% of the enzyme(s). The enzyme(s) may be naturally occurring or recombinant.

In addition to these enzymes the invention is equally applicable to polypeptides with other biological activities, such as antigenic determinants, for example that

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find use in vaccines and/or polypeptides engineered to have an increased content of essential amino acids, of which the biological activity may be sensitive to thermal inactivation, and the term "enzyme" as used herein is to be construed
5 accordingly.

A preferred process according to the invention therefore comprises:

- a. mixing the water, enzyme and solid carrier comprising at least 15% (w/w) or an edible
10 carbohydrate polymer, for example mixing the solid carrier with an aqueous enzyme-containing liquid;
- b. optionally kneading the resulting mixture;
- c. granulating, for example by mechanical
15 processing, the mixture in order to obtain enzyme-containing granules, for example by using a granulator or by extrusion;
- d. optionally spheronising the granules;
- e. drying the resultant granules to obtain an enzyme-containing granulate.

20 During the entire process one will aim to keep the maximum temperature to which the enzyme(s) are exposed to below 80°C.

The granulates of the invention are suitable for use in the preparation of an animal feed. In such processes the
25 granulates are mixed with feed substances, either as such, or as part of a premix. The characteristics of the granulates according to the invention allows their use as a component of a mixture which is well suited as an animal feed, especially if the mixture is steam treated and subsequently pelleted.

The dried granules may be visible or distinguishable in such pellets.

Thus a third aspect of the present invention relates to a process for the preparation of animal feed, or a premix
5 or precursor to an animal feed, the process comprising mixing a granulate of the second aspect with one or more animal feed substances (e.g. seeds) or ingredients. This can then be sterilised, e.g. subjected to heat treatment. The resulting composition is then suitably processed into pellets.

10 A fourth aspect of the invention relates to a composition comprising a granulate of the second aspect, which composition is preferably an edible feed composition such as an animal feed. This composition is preferably in the form of pellets (there may be 1-5, e.g. 2-4 dried
15 granules per pellet).

The composition can have a water content of from 10 to 20%, e.g. from 12-15%. The amount of enzyme(s) is suitably from 0.0005 to 0.0012%, such as at least 5ppm.

A fifth aspect relates to a process for promoting
20 the growth of an animal, the process comprising feeding an animal with a diet that comprises a granulate of the second aspect or a composition of the fourth aspect. Here, the animal diet can include either the granulate itself, or the granulate present in a feed.

25 Suitably the composition comprises from 0.05 to 2.0, such as 0.3 to 1.0, optimally 0.4 to 0.6 FTU/g of a phosphatase, e.g. a phytase. A xylanase may be present at from 0.5 to 50, e.g. 1 to 40 EXU/g. Alternatively or in addition a cellulase may be present at from 0.1 to 1.0, e.g.

0.2 to 0.4 BGU/g.

A sixth aspect of the present invention relates to the use of the granulate of the second aspect in, or as a component of, an animal feed or for use in an animal diet.

5 A seventh aspect of the present invention relates to the use of a composition comprising at least 15% (w/w) of an edible carbohydrate polymer as a carrier for an enzyme to improve the pelleting stability of the enzyme.

Suitable animals include farm animals (pigs,
10 poultry, livestock), non-ruminants or monogastric animals (pigs, fowl, poultry, marine animals such as fish), ruminants (bovine or ovine, e.g. cows, sheep, goats, deer, calves, lambs). Poultry includes chickens, hens and turkeys.

Preferred features and characteristics of one aspect
15 of the invention are equally applicable to another *mutatis mutandis*.

The following Examples are presented merely to illustrate the invention, and are not intended, or to be construed as, being limiting.

EXAMPLES

General Materials and Methods

Extrusion tests were performed using a Fuji Paudal DG-L1 basket extruder, with screen openings of 1.0 mm, screen thickness 1.2 mm, operating speed of 70 rpm, and a current of 0.6 - 2.0 A.

The spheroniser was a Fuji Paudal Marumerizer QJ-400, with a charge volume of 3 litres, plate pitch of 3 mm, retention time of 45-200 seconds and rotating speed of 750 rpm.

The high shear granulation tests were conducted using a Lödige type high shear granulator FM20, with a chopper speed of 1500 rpm and a ploughshare speed of 100 rpm. Powder was placed in the granulator and the enzyme-containing liquid was sprayed on top. The resulting granulates were dried in fluid bed drier.

The enzyme solutions used were:

- an ultra-filtrate of an *Aspergillus* derived phytase with an activity of 16840 FTU/g, and a dry solids content of 22.4% (w/w) (Examples 1 to 7).
- an ultra-filtrate containing a *Trichoderma* derived mixture of endo-xylanase and β -glucanase activities of 12680 EXU/g and BGU/g, and a dry solids content of 20.6% (w/w) (Example 8).

Phytase activity was determined according to the procedure "ISL-method 61696" (manual vanadate assay).

β -glucanase activity was determined according to the

procedure "ISL-method 62170" (manual viscosimetric assay).
Endo-xylanase activity was determined according to the
procedure "ISL-method 62169" (manual viscosimetric assay).
ISL-methods are obtainable on request from Gist-brocades,
5 Food Specialties, Agri Ingredients Group, Wateringseweg 1,
P.O. Box 1, 2600 MA, Delft, The Netherlands.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of corn starch-based enzyme granulate by kneading, extrusion, spheronisation and drying

10 An enzyme preparation was obtained by mixing and
kneading a mixture of 60% (w/w) of corn starch with 40% (w/w)
of an ultra-filtrate containing phytase. This mixture was
extruded using the Fuji Paudal basket extruder to obtain a
wet extrudate which was then spheronised in the MARUMERISER™
15 for one minute to obtain round particles of an average
diameter of 780 µm. These particles were subsequently dried
in a fluid bed drier for 20 minutes at a bed temperature of
40°C, and an inlet temperature of 75°C. Approximately 500kg
of the granules were dried in 18 minutes. The thus obtained
20 dry enzyme granulate had an activity of 6980 FTU/g.

EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of a corn starch-based enzyme granulate by high shear granulation and drying

The phytase ultra-filtrate and corn starch were
25 mixed in a batch type high shear granulator of the Lödige
type, with a batch size of 20 litres. The granulator was
filled with 60% (w/w) of corn starch and 40% (w/w)

ultra-filtrate was sprayed into the mixer during the mixing process. After addition of the ultra-filtrate (10 minutes) the granulator continued mixing for another 5 minutes to allow the particles to be formed and compacted. The thus
5 obtained granules were dried in a fluid bed drier as in Example 1. The resulting granulate had an activity of 7420 FTU/g. The median diameter of the particles was 480 μm .

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of a corn starch-based enzyme granulate

10 by mixing, pelleting and drying

A mixture of 40% (w/w) of the phytase ultra-filtrate and 60% (w/w) of corn starch was prepared. The mixture was pelleted using a Schlütter Press type PP85, where the extrudates were cut off by rotating knives at the extruder
15 head, with a die plate containing holes of 1 mm in diameter. The pellets were dried as in Example 1, resulting in a final product with an activity of 7460 FTU/g. The median diameter of the particles was 1080 μm .

EXAMPLE 4

20 Preparation of a potato starch-based enzyme granulate

containing soy oil and MgSO_4 additions

by mixing, kneading, pelleting and drying

In a mixer/kneader 30 kg of potato starch was added and 2.5 kg of Soy oil was mixed in. Subsequently the phytase
25 ultra-filtrate was added containing $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3.5 kg of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was dissolved in 14 kg of ultra-filtrate). The product was mixed thoroughly in the kneader, then extruded

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and dried in a fluid bed drier as in Example 1. This resulted in a product of 5870 FTU/g.

EXAMPLE 5

Preparation of a rice starch-based enzyme granulate

5 by mixing, kneading, extrusion, spheronisation and drying

A mixture was prepared by mixing and kneading 62% (w/w) rice starch and 38% (w/w) of the phytase ultra-filtrate. This mixture was extruded using the Fuji Paudal basket extruder to obtain a wet extrudate which was
10 then spheronised in the MARUMERISER™ for one minute to obtain round particles of an average diameter of 785 µm. These particles were subsequently dried in a fluid bed drier as in Example 1. The final activity of the granulate was 7280 FTU/g.

15 EXAMPLE 6

Preparation of a corn starch-based enzyme granulate

containing an HPMC addition by mixing, kneading, extrusion, spheronisation and drying

An enzyme preparation was obtained by kneading a
20 mixture of 54% (w/w) of corn starch, 5% of HPMC (hydroxy-propyl-methyl-cellulose) and 41% (w/w) of a phytase ultra-filtrate. This mixture was extruded using the Fuji Paudal basket extruder to obtain a wet extrudate which was spheronised in the MARUMERISER™ for one minute to obtain
25 round particles of an average diameter of 780 µm. These were subsequently dried in a fluid bed drier for 20 minutes at 40°C bed temperature, and 75°C inlet temperature. The thus

obtained dry enzyme granulate had an activity of 8470 FTU/g.

EXAMPLE 7

Preparation of a corn starch-based enzyme granulate
containing an HEC addition by mixing, kneading, extrusion,
5 spheronisation and drying

An enzyme preparation was obtained by mixing and kneading 54% (w/w) of corn starch, 5% (w/w) of HEC (hydroxy-ethyl-cellulose) with 41% (w/w) of the phytase ultra-filtrate. This mixture was extruded using the Fuji
10 Paudal basket extruder to obtain a wet extrudate which was spheronised in the MARUMERISER™ for one minute to obtain round particles of an average diameter of 780 µm. These were subsequently dried in a fluid bed drier for 20 minutes at 40°C bed temperature, and 75°C inlet temperature. The thus
15 obtained dry enzyme granulate had an activity of 8410 FTU/g.

EXAMPLE 8

Preparation of a corn starch-based enzyme granulate
by high shear granulation and drying

In a batch type high shear granulator of the Lödige
20 type, with a batch size of 20 litres, 60% (w/w) of corn starch was mixed with 40% (w/w) of the ultra-filtrate containing endo-xylanase and β -glucanase in the following manner. The granulator was filled with corn starch and the ultra-filtrate was sprayed into the mixer during the mixing
25 process. After addition of the ultra-filtrate (10 minutes) the granulator was operated for another 5 minutes to allow the particles to be formed and compacted. The thus obtained

granules were dried in a fluid bed drier as in Example 1. The resulting granulate had an activity of 13100 EXU/g and 5360 BGU/g.

EXAMPLE 9

5 Comparison of the pelleting stabilities

The different enzyme granulates of the invention were subjected to a pelleting trial and their pelleting stability was compared with those of the standard feed enzyme formulations. The pelleting trial consisted of mixing the
10 enzyme (granulate) with a feed premix at 1000 ppm. This mixture was treated by injection of steam to give a temperature rise to 70°C, after which the mixture was pelleted in a pelleting machine to obtain the feed pellets, which were subsequently dried. This type of process is
15 typical for the feed industry to obtain feed pellets.

For NATUPHOS™, a phytase containing formulation used as a standard, for comparison, was a mixture of wheat middlings with spray dried ultra-filtrate.

For NATUGRAIN™, an enzyme preparation containing
20 β -glucanase and endo-xylanase, this is a fluid bed prepared granule, made by coating a salt core with an enzyme layer, applied by spraying the core with an ultra-filtrate.

Table 1 summarizes the results of the pelleting trials. It is apparent from Table 1 that the granulates made
25 using a carbohydrate carrier gave improved pelleting yields when compared with standard formulations.

Table 1: Results of the pelleting tests

Example Number	Enzyme activity of the granules		Enzyme yield after pelleting at 70°C
	FTU/g	EXU/g BGU/g	%
Ex. 1	6980	-	54.9
Ex. 2	7420	-	51.8
Ex. 3	7460	-	62.8
Ex. 4	5870	-	62.7
Ex. 5	7280	-	54.7
Ex. 6	8470	-	69.6
Ex. 7	8410	-	67.3
Ex. 8	-	13100 5360	61.3 25.8
Standard NATUPHOS™	5250	-	29.8
Standard NATUGRAIN™	-	8150 6030	38.6 10.4

It is clear from Table 1 that the type of granulation method, i.e. mechanical processing, is not critical to addressing the problems to be solved by the invention. Formulations using the carbohydrate polymer provided a much better pelleting stability as compared to the known NATUPHOS™ and NATUGRAIN™ formulations.

CLAIMS

1. A process for the preparation of an enzyme-containing granulate suitable for use in an animal
5 feed, the process comprising processing an enzyme, a solid carrier comprising at least 15% (w/w) of an edible carbohydrate polymer and water in appropriate relative amounts to obtain enzyme-containing granules, and subsequently drying the granules.
- 10 2. A process according to claim 1 wherein the water and enzyme are provided as an enzyme-containing aqueous liquid.
3. A process according to claim 2 wherein the liquid is a filtrate derived from a fermentation process
15 resulting in production of the enzyme.
4. A process according to any preceding claim wherein the process comprises:
 - a) mixing an aqueous liquid containing the enzyme with the solid carrier;
 - 20 b) mechanically processing the mixture obtained in a) to obtain enzyme-containing granules; and
 - c) drying the enzyme-containing granules obtained in b).
5. A process according to any preceding claim
25 wherein the processing is mechanical and comprises extrusion, pelleting, high-shear granulation, expansion, fluid bed agglomeration or a combination thereof.
6. A process according to any preceding claim

wherein an enzyme-containing aqueous liquid and the solid carrier are mixed and the resulting mixture kneaded before granulation.

7. A process according to any preceding claim
5 wherein the processing is extrusion performed at low pressure and/or in a basket- or dome- extruder.

8. A process according to any preceding claim wherein the granules obtained are spheronised prior to drying.

10 9. An enzyme-containing granulate produceable by a process as defined in any preceding claim.

10. A granulate comprising dried granules formed from an enzyme and a solid carrier which comprises at least 15% (w/w) of an edible carbohydrate polymer.

15 11. A granulate according to claims 9 or 10 wherein the granules comprise at least one divalent cation.

12. A granulate according to any of claims 9 to 11 wherein the granules comprise one or more hydrophobic, gel-forming or water insoluble compound(s).

20 13. A granulate according to claim 12 wherein the hydrophobic, gel-forming or water insoluble compound comprises a derivatised cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) or an edible oil.

25 14. A granulate according to claim 13 wherein the derivatised cellulose is hydroxy-propyl-methyl-cellulose, carboxy-methyl-cellulose or hydroxy-ethyl-cellulose and/or the edible oil is soy oil or canola oil.

15. A granulate according to any one of claims 9 to 14 wherein the enzyme comprises a phytase, endo-xylanase